

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION

CHAREE L ANDERSON-TAYLOR,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,

*Defendant.*

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Civil Action No. 3:23-CV-0136-X-BT

**FINAL JUDGMENT**


The Court has entered its Order Accepting the Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge in this case. It is therefore **ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED** that this action is summarily **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE** for failure to state a claim. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b).

The Court prospectively **CERTIFIES** that any appeal of this action would not be taken in good faith. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3); Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(3). In support of this certification, the Court adopts and incorporates by reference the Magistrate Judge's Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendation. *See Baugh v. Taylor*, 117 F.3d 197, 202 and n.21 (5th Cir. 1997). Based on the Findings and Recommendation, the Court finds that any appeal of this action would present no legal point of arguable merit and would, therefore, be frivolous. *Howard v. King*,

707 F.2d 215, 220 (5th Cir. 1983) (per curiam).<sup>1</sup> In the event of an appeal, Plaintiff may challenge this certification by filing a separate motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal with the Clerk of the Court, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. See *Baugh*, 117 F.3d at 202; Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(5).

The Clerk of the Court is directed to close this case.

**IT IS SO ORDERED** this 23rd day of May, 2023.

  
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BRANTLEY STARR  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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<sup>1</sup> Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a) governs the time to appeal an order. A timely notice of appeal must be filed even if the district court certifies an appeal as not taken in good faith.